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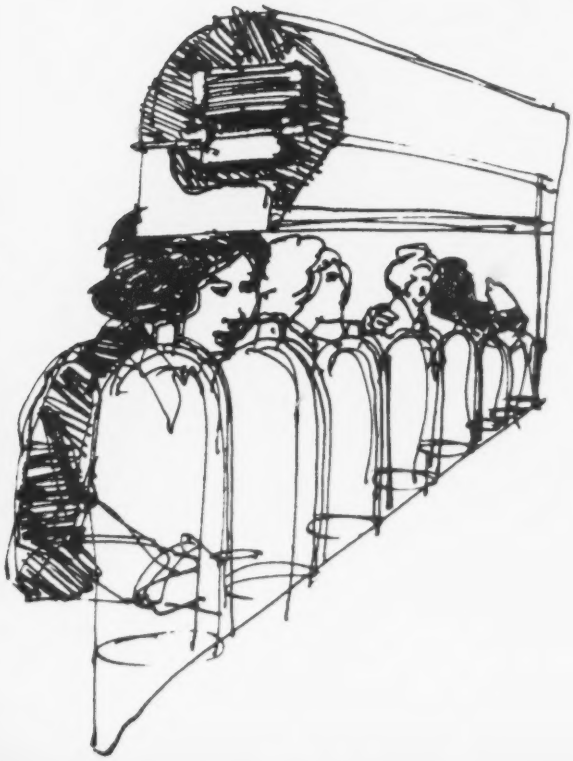
ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

STATE OF DELAWARE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DENNIS C. CAREY, SECRETARY

DECEMBER 1981



Printed By Department Of Labor
Printed In U.S.A.
Document 60-06/81/12/12/

ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

State of Delaware
City of Wilmington
Balance of State

DECEMBER 1981

STATE OF DELAWARE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Prepared By: Sarah Straughn, Statistician

Type By: Vinnie B. Sorden, Secretary

Approved By: David Goland, Chief
Office of Planning,
Research & Evaluation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	1
Definition of Delaware and Its Major Subareas	3
Population Trends	4
Labor Force Trends	5
Unemployment Trends	6
Delaware Economic Assumptions	8
Estimate of Need for Manpower Services	21
Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged In Delaware	23
Barriers to Employment of Disadvantaged Groups	24
Map - Delaware	25
Table 1 - Delaware Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Averages (1975 Through 1980, With Predictions for Fiscal Year 1982)	26
Table 2 - Delaware Employment by Place of Work, By Industry Group (1975 through 1980, With Predictions for Fiscal Year 1982)	27
Table 3A - Estimated Population Trends in Delaware and CETA Prime Sponsor Areas by Sex and Race	28
Table 3B - Estimated Population Trends in Delaware and CETA Prime Sponsor Areas by Age	29
Table 4A - Estimated Labor Force Trends in Delaware and CETA Prime Sponsor Areas by Sex and Race	30
Table 4B - Estimated Labor Force Trends in Delaware and CETA Prime Sponsor Areas by Age	31
Table 5A - Estimated Unemployment Information for Delaware and CETA Prime Sponsor Areas Fiscal Year 1982 by Sex and Race	32
Table 5B - Estimated Unemployment Information for Delaware and CETA Prime Sponsor Areas Fiscal Year 1982 by Age	33
Table 6 - Employment Service Applicants Active Any Time Fiscal Year 1980	34
Table 7 - Estimated Employment Service Applicants Active Any Time Fiscal Year 1982	35
References	36
Summary Table	41

SUMMARY

The fastest growing area in Delaware is the Balance of State or Kent and Sussex Counties. This area's population is expected to increase by 22 percent, with both whites and nonwhites making large gains.

In the labor force, white males are projected to make the lowest percentage gains, while nonwhites and women are projected to make the largest percentage gains. Persons under 24 are expected to make extremely rapid gains in the Delaware labor force. Teenagers are projected to nearly double their numbers.

Among whites, the female unemployment rate is estimated to be double the rate for males. The unemployment rates for nonwhites are nearly triple the rate for whites. Teenagers of both races have the highest unemployment rates.

Poor market conditions forced Chrysler to call a third unscheduled layoff for this year. So far, the local General Motors plant has escaped unscheduled layoffs.

All three of the large chemical companies have been expanding this year. DuPont is increasing its research in the biological sciences; Hercules is planning to move into larger administrative offices; and ICI is expanding its pharmaceutical manufacturing.

Locally, contract construction has been continuing a non-resident building boom. Wholesale and retail trade might suffer a poor Christmas shopping season.

As a result of some changes in Delaware banking regulations, eight out-of-state banks announced their intentions for setting up credit card operations in the state. Two of these banks have already signed purchase or lease intents.

Government employment has already been adversely affected by declining school enrollments and the end of the CETA Public Service Jobs Program.

For the reader's interest, there is a Summary Table on page 41 with Labor Market Information for the United States.

DEFINITION OF DELAWARE AND ITS MAJOR SUBDIVISIONS

Delaware is a small Middle Atlantic State south of Pennsylvania and east of Maryland (See Map, p 25). The northern semi-circle of Delaware contains 67 percent of the state's population and the bulk of its industry and employment. Wilmington, Delaware's largest city, is located in the semi-circle. Delaware's central city has been steadily losing its population for the past two decades - mostly to the surrounding suburbs.

Lower New Castle County (The Middletown-Odessa Division), and Kent and Sussex Counties are considered the rural areas of Delaware. However, Kent County is rapidly becoming industrialized, especially in the Dover area, which contains a large Air Force base.

The two CETA Prime Sponsors in Delaware are the City of Wilmington and the Delaware Manpower Consortium (Balance of New Castle County, Kent and Sussex Counties).

POPULATION TRENDS

By Sex and Race

For Fiscal Year 1982 (October, 1981 through September, 1982) Delaware's total population has been estimated at 598,000, a slight decrease from the Fiscal Year 1981 estimate. Nonwhites are projected to gain at faster rates than whites, but whites are expected to gain more numerically (See Table 3A, p 28).

The City of Wilmington is projected to continue losing population. Although the white population is falling, the nonwhite population is also projected to decline slightly.

The fastest growing area in the state is Kent and Sussex Counties or Balance of State. This area is projected to increase by 22 percent. Both whites and nonwhites are projected to make large gains.

By Age

Persons under 16 are projected to continue their decline of the past two years. Persons 16 to 24 years and 65 years and over are the most rapidly growing groups in Delaware (See Table 3B, p 29).

In Wilmington, persons under 16 are projected to decrease the most rapidly, closely followed by persons 45 through 64 years. A modest increase is expected for 16 to 24 year olds and people 65 and older.

In the Delaware Manpower Consortium, persons under 16 are expected to make a fairly rapid decline. Persons 65 and over are expected to grow fairly rapidly.

Kent and Sussex Counties are projected to gain quite rapidly for all age groups except for 16 years and under.

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

By Sex and Race

From 1970 to Fiscal Year 1982, the Delaware labor force is expected to gain 60,500, for a growth rate of 27.7 percent. White males are projected to make the lowest percentage gains (although not the lowest numerical gains), while the "minority groups" - nonwhites and women - are projected to make the largest percentage gains (See Table 4A, p 30).

The City of Wilmington is projected to lose nearly a quarter of its white male work force. The nonwhite work force is expected to make gains, which is not surprising in view of their population gains.

In Kent and Sussex Counties, all segments of the labor force are expected to make considerable gains, with women of all races nearly doubling their numbers.

By Age

Persons under 24 are expected to make extremely rapid gains in the Delaware labor force. Teenagers are projected to nearly double their numbers. Persons between 25 and 44 are expected to make moderate gains, but persons 45 and over are expected to make slower gains (See Table 4B, p 31).

In the City of Wilmington, teenagers are expected to make rapid gains. Persons aged 20 to 24 years are expected to increase by a fifth. However, persons 45 and over are projected to decline by a fifth.

In Kent and Sussex Counties, teenagers in the labor force are expected to nearly double. Persons aged 20 to 44 are projected to increase by nearly 50 percent. However, persons 45 and over are not expected to gain much.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

For Fiscal Year 1982, the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory supplied states with two sets of unemployment projections: Medium rates and high rates. Delaware sent in estimates for high rates because, at the time, it looked as if Chrysler was going to go bankrupt and maybe shut down its Newark plant.

The medium unemployment rates are closer to the most recent twelve month average. Therefore, they will be used for all areas.

By Sex and Race

In Delaware, the unemployment rate is projected to reach 8 percent for Fiscal Year 1982. The rate for white females is estimated to be double the rate for white males (See Table 5A, p 32). The rates for nonwhites are nearly triple the rates for whites; however, the sexual difference is not as significant as among whites.

In the City of Wilmington, males of both races have a slightly higher unemployment rate than their female counterparts. This could be due to a greater proportion of men in blue collar occupations in the city as compared to the rest of the county.

In Kent and Sussex Counties, white female unemployment rates were double white male unemployment rates. However, these rates were overshadowed by the high unemployment rates for nonwhites.

By Age

The highest unemployment rates were posted by teenagers. This was true for all areas of the state. However, the City of Wilmington's teenage unemployment rate was 12 points higher than the state teenage rate.

As Wilmington's population is one half black, this is circumstantial evidence that race as well as youth is a factor in the high unemployment rates of teenagers. By the time persons reach the age group 20-24, their unemployment rate is halved. In the case of the City of Wilmington, the unemployment rate for this age group is not quite halved (See Table 5B, p 33).

For the older age groups, 25 and over, the unemployment rate again falls in half, reaching its lowest point for persons 45 to 64 years.

DELAWARE ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

Overall

The Lawrence Berkeley Labor Market Projections Model for Fiscal Year 1982 projected the following Labor Market Information for Delaware:

Labor Force	279,200
Unemployed	22,200
Unemployment Rate	8.0%

However, Delaware data for Fiscal Year 1981 shows a labor force of 282,700, unemployment of 22,600, and an unemployment rate of 8.0% (See Table 1, p. 26).

In September, the U.S. unemployment rate rose. A Labor Department analyst attributed the increase to CETA and other public service job layoffs.

Industrial production fell 0.8% in September. Except for defense and space, the reduction was widespread.

The U.S. economy slipped again in the July-September quarter as the gross national product declined. The second consecutive quarterly loss means that the economy fits the recession mold. In September, orders for household durable goods dropped 4.7%. In the transportation category, which includes automobiles and parts, orders fell 7%.

Unsold inventories continued to accumulate. Consumers are expecting higher unemployment and are cutting back on spending.

The U.S. unemployment rate reached 8.0% in October from 7.5% in September. A Wall Street economist said that the unemployment rate could reach 8.5% during the first three months of 1982.

Industrial production fell 1.5% in October - the worst decline since June, 1980, when it fell 1.7%. The biggest production losses in October

were in automobiles, building materials, and consumer items normally bought on credit. This is an indication that high interest rates continue to stifle demand.

In mid-November, the Philadelphia Inquirer published an interview with Nathan Hayward III, head of Delaware's Division of Economic Development. Mr. Hayward said that his agency planned on trying to increase the number of white collar jobs - particularly in the insurance and banking industries. He said that several out-of-state banking institutions have made plans to open subsidiaries in Delaware as a result of the new banking law. Mr. Hayward added that the state will not neglect the blue collar sector. Since Delaware does not have a sales tax, further efforts will be made to attract retail and merchandising interests. He also cited the $90 million Methanol plant being constructed by Getty.

Delaware government and business officials met in mid-November with two U.S. Deparcment of Defense representatives to learn how the State and City can benefit from increased defense spending. Further meetings are scheduled, and actual procurement procedures are to be set at a February 18 conference in Wilmington.

By Industry (See Table 2, p. 27)

Primary Metals - Plagued by declining orders for its plate steel products, Phoenix Steel furloughed 150 production workers. The furlough, which began November 1, is expected to last four months. The recent defense emphasis could help Phoenix Steel. The Army hopes to buy more than 7,000 M-1 tanks. This could mean increased profits for Phoenix Steel. Phoenix recently joined the ranks of Army certified tank armor suppliers and submitted a bid for materials from its Claymont, Delaware

mill. No response as yet from the Army. The employment projection will remain at 2,200.

The Automobile Industry - General Motors Corporation, the number one U.S. automaker, said on October 22 that it lost $468 million in the third quarter 1981, more than twice as much as most analysts predicted. However, this loss was smaller than those incurred in the third quarter 1980.

On October 29, Chrysler Corporation reported that it lost $149.3 million in the third quarter. This loss was one third of the losses of the third quarter 1980.

Nationally, General motors has cut its planned production for the fourth quarter. However, the General Motors plant on Boxwood Road has escaped the latest round of production cuts.

Chrysler, plagued by plummeting sales, shut down production at its Newark plant for two weeks in mid-November. This is the third unscheduled layoff, but is not as severe as the layoff in January. Since January, approximately 600 production workers have been laid off indefinitely.

The introduction of the 1982 models collided with consumer indifference. The high cost of a new car and high interest rates are cited as the reason for consumer resistance. Because of the uncertain economic situation at Chrysler, the projection for machinery and transportation equipment will be lowered to 11,300 for Fiscal 1982.

Surgical & Medical Supplies - Construction has begun on an addition to ILC in Frederica, Delaware. The new building should be completed by April, 1982. This facility will be used to manufacture balloons to contain radar equipment. Employment in other durable goods will be projected at 5,300.

Food & Kindred Products - H. P. Cannon and Son of Bridgeville, Delaware, officially ceased operations in October. Officials at the company cited high labor and energy costs, plus farmers growing grain for the poultry market as the reasons for the shutdowns.

By mid-October, the 7-Up bottling plant on Harvey Road and Philadelphia Pike was for sale. The thirty remaining employees had been transferred to Conshohocken, Pennsylvania.

By mid-November, about 250 production and warehouse workers at General Foods in Dover were laid off. They may be out of work until sometime during the first quarter of 1982.

Because of these developments, the projection in the foods industry will remain at 8,600.

Chemicals & Allied Products - The DuPont Company started moving parts of its Endo Labs Pharmaceutical subsidiary to Wilmington in August. Professionals were to be transferred; clerical personnel hired locally.

At the beginning of July, the DuPont Company announced plans to acquire Conoco, a Canadian-based energy company. In back of this move appears to be the desire to avoid being caught short of necessary raw materials as was threatened during the 1973-74 Oil Embargo. At a special stockholders' meeting in August, this merger was approved.

Hercules, Inc., is due to move into its new headquarters next year.

Stuart Pharmaceuticals, a division of ICI Americas, has received the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's approval to market a new drug for control of high blood pressure. Stuart will manufacture the pill at its plant near Newark.

Because of the new developments outlined above, employment in the chemical industry is projected to rise to 32,300.

Contract Construction - The DuPont Company is constructing an addition to the Experimental Station - on the other side of the road. This addition is to house facilities for research in the biological sciences.

Goldey Beacom College will start a new business skills training center. Construction of the center was scheduled for the end of September.

At the end of September, the state received a $200,000 federal grant that is to be used to construct a three-acre park on the site of the former H. Fletcher Brown School at 14th and Market Streets. This landscaping project should be done by the end of 1982.

By mid-October, the ironworkers celebrated finishing their part of the 14-story tower on top of the old post office at 11th and Market Streets. The tower is supposed to be finished in late 1982.

Getty Oil announced plans to add a reforming unit and related equipment to its Delaware City Refinery. The construction of the new unit is expected to create many new construction jobs starting late in 1981.

Construction has begun on a new five-story office building for the Delaware State Chamber of Commerce at 12th and Orange Streets.

Construction crews from George and Lynch of Dover started the $1.2 million road widening job on Salisbury Road. This project will last until October, 1982.

Opponents of the $20 million Silver Lake Plaza development in Dover have dropped their lawsuit against the project. Despite the lawsuit, the Frederick G. Krapf and Sons construction firm broke ground for the project in early October and, as of mid-November, completed the foundation work on three office buildings.

At this point in time, Delaware construction appears to be protected from the adverse national trends by the unpresidented boom in non-residential construction. Accordingly, the 1982 projection for this industry will be set at 15,000.

Transportation - The Jones Motor Company in Wilmington and Seaford laid off 35 truck drivers. Maislin Transport Company, another trucking firm, plans to provide uninterrupted service to Jones' customers.

Sun Ship Company in Chester, PA, might be sold to a Texas firm. If this sale takes place, it would probably stop the layoffs and maybe reverse the shrinking work rolls, which include some Delawareans.

At this point in time, developments in the railroad industry are a mixed bag. On the one hand, there is the threatened federal money reductions to the railroads; on the other hand, there is the promised improvements to the downtown Wilmington Amtrak station. Accordingly, the projection for fiscal 1982 for transportation, etc., is 12,200.

Wholesale & Retail Trade - King's Department Stores, a discount chain, closed their two stores in Delaware by mid-November.

By the end of November, Thriftway Stores and a Big G store had replaced all the defunct Pantry Pride stores, but two.

S. S. Kresge has sold its building at 8th and Market Street to Rite-Aid Corporation. The dimestore will close on December 31. Rite-Aid plans to reopen a 7,000 square foot drug store on the first floor

and close its other two stores on the mall.

The Cannery Shopping Center on Lancaster Pike celebrated its grand opening on November 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Nationally, the lackluster pace of retail sales in October and postings of the weakest sales gains of the year have led to pessimistic predictions for Christmas sales.

At the end of November, Sambo's Restaurants announced that they planned to close a third of their restaurants nationwide. In Delaware, the two New Castle County restaurants were closed, but the Dover restaurant remained open.

At the start of 1981 Christmas season, Joseph A. Aaron, general manager of the Christiana Mall, said that business was running about 10% above last year.

James L. Butkiewicz, an economics professor at the University of Delaware, said he didn't think the outlook was very good. He said that sales had been going down rather drastically in the past couple of months.

Downstate merchants are more optimistic; they feel people will sacrifice for Christmas, no matter what they have to pay in February. They also feel their rural area will not be as affected by the recession. Nevertheless, Dover merchants are planning a Christmas promotional campaign.

My own observation of three northern New Castle County Malls in late November led me to believe that this Christmas season was going to be a slow one indeed.

Because of the unanticipated slowdown in retail sales - even in the face of the Christmas season - projections for the wholesale and retail trade segment will be set at 56,000.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate - The big news in this category is the anticipated move of out-of-state banks to Delaware.

Under Delaware's new Financial Center Development Act, an out-of-state bank holding company must invest at least $25 million in the first year and hire 100 employees in order to be allowed to bring its business to Delaware. Interest rate ceilings were lifted entirely, and a variety of favorable terms on loans are permitted. Since this legislation was passed in January, eight out-of-state banks have announced plans to move operations to Delaware.

Philadelphia National Bank - On November 20, Philadelphia National Corporation filed with the state bank commissioner to establish Philadelphia Bank (Delaware) at 103 Foulk Road, north of Wilmington. The new bank will be capitalized initially at $10 million and will start with 102 employees. Its major business will be credit card accounts, with expansion planned in the mid-Atlantic Region. Other consumer lending and commercial business is planned for the future. A hearing on the application will be held January 7, 1982, on the third floor of the Carvel Building.

Provident National Bank - At the beginning of October, Provident National Bank was also negotiating for space at the Brandywine Plaza. The rental rates there are cheaper than in the city.

On October 24, Karl E. Wenk, chairman-elect of Provident of Delaware Bank, told the state bank commissioner that the bank plans to move its international banking office from Philadelphia to Wilmington. Total employment at the start will be 50 to 55 people - most of them transferred from Pennsylvania. Provident will also engage in commercial lending and arbitrage operations.

On November 17, the state banking commissioner approved the application of the Provident National Corporation to establish Provident of Delaware Bank at 105 Foulk Road at the Brandywine Office Plaza in (north) Wilmington. This bank will pro-

vide money market transfer, custodial services, and overdraft privileges to cash-management customers of American Express Company and various securities brokerage firms. This bank will also develop wholesale banking, including investment arbitrage and commercial lending through Provident International Corporation, a subsidiary.

Chase Manhattan - A Stoltz Reality Company advertisement in the November 11 edition of the Wilmington Morning News said that Chase Manhattan Bank would entirely occupy the building at 600 Market Street.

Citibank (Citicorp.) - At the beginning of October, New Castle County officials met in New York with representatives of Citicorp. The day after the meeting, Citicorp representatives said the bank might accept an offer to temporarily move the major part of its computerized financial processing operations to Delaware. Tentative plans call for the bulk of the business to be located in an industrial park behind Greater Wilmington Airport. However, this location is contingent on New Castle County passing ordinances appropriating money to improve the park and some small businesses there moving out.

Citicorp has also expressed interest in locating its administrative offices in an existing building in the City of Wilmington around March 1, 1982.

On November 20, the state banking commissioner approved the application of Citicorp to establish Citibank (Delaware) at One Rodney Square. The new bank will have $50 million to start with and will engage in wholesale commercial banking on a national and international basis including cash management, fund transfers, equipment financing, and loans for real estate tax shelters.

Morgan Guaranty Trust - On November 25, the Federal Reserve Board gave J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York permission to set up Morgan Bank (Delaware). A spokesman for the bank said that it planned to open around Christmas. The Delaware Morgan Bank plans deposits of about $800 million by 1983. It will engage in "wholesale" banking, or in providing loans for large businesses.

Maryland National Bank - First National Bank of Maryland will hold "pre-interview" sessions at the Delaware Technical & Community College, Georgetown Campus, on October 6, 7, 14 and 15. The bank is seeking persons to fill data processing positions. First National is expected to employ between 750 and 1000 persons when it begins its check and credit card processing operations at the NCR building in Millsboro. On October 7, some former employees of NCR were applying for these jobs. These jobs will largely be in data processing and operating typewriter-like computer terminals. There will be 250 jobs to start with, but employment is expected to increase later. On November 7, Maryland National Corporation will locate its new subsidiary, Central Atlantic Bank, at the intersection of Delaware 4 and Delaware 273 in Newark in a vacant supermarket. The new Delaware bank will handle all parent companies' credit card operations, as well as other consumer and corporate lending. About 135 full-time and 50 part-time employees will have been hired by the end of the first year of operations.

Equitable Bancorporation - On October 26, Equitable Bancorporation announced that it would seek permission to move its credit card operation to Delaware to take advantage of its recently liberalized banking and credit laws. H. Grant Hathaway, chief executive of Equitable Bancorporation, which owns Equitable Trust Company, said the Delaware branch would employee between 100 and 150 people in customer service, credit analysis, and credit-card sales. Once Equitable files its application, state and federal regulators must approve it before it can open a Delaware subsidiary.

Because of the expected influx of branches of out-of-state banks to Delaware, employment in this category is projected to rise to 13,000 for fiscal 1982.

Services & Mining - This conglomerate category includes several diverse divisions, which will be discussed below.

Hotels & Motels - So far, the air controllers labor dispute is having a negative impact on lodging located near airports.

Race Tracks - Brandywine Race Track had its 1981 season from May 24 through August 30. Delaware Park had its meet from June 27 through September 7. Although Delaware Park did better in 1981 compared to 1980, neither Brandywine nor Delaware Park had the business that they have had in the past. Competition with neighboring racetracks has been more intense.

Private Education - Wilmington College announced it would open a campus in September in the historic U.S. Custom House building at Sixth and King Streets. In the last two and a half years, Goldey Beacom has trained about 300 unemployed and underemployed Delawareans. The students came from federally funded programs located in Wilmington and New Castle County. About 60% have been employed.

Semi-Private Employment Training - Stripped of nearly all its employees and federal funding by CETA cutbacks, Delaware Opportunities Industrialization Center (DOIC) is having problems. DOIC has also had some fiscal management difficulties.

Hospitals, Plus Plan Omega - The Federal Appeals Court in Philadelphia refused to block the Wilmington Medical Center's Plan Omega to scale down and close some Wilmington hospitals and simultaneously build another hospital in the suburbs. In order to obtain a favorable ruling, the Medical Center had to agree to transport city residents to the suburban hospital free of charge. However, some city groups said they would seek a U.S. Supreme Court hearing.

At the end of September, however, the Wilmington United Neighborhoods said they would not appeal the Federal Appeals Court ruling because they had run out of money. Hospital officials, however, were not in the mood to celebrate. Their plan to move to the suburbs has nearly doubled in cost because of inflation.

At the beginning of November, construction began on Plan Omega in Stanton. The hospital and grounds are scheduled for completion by late 1984 or early 1985.

St. Francis Hospital announced plans to expand its maternity ward to offset the future closing of the Wilmington General maternity unit.

Employment in medicine and private education is likely to increase, but employment at the race tracks, hotels, motels, and private employment training centers might decrease. Because of these conflicting employment trends, employment in services and mining is estimated to remain at 48,100 for fiscal 1982.

Government - Federal Level - At the beginning of November, Delaware officials estimated that the state would take a $32 million loss during the first year of the Reagan budgets, starting October 1, 1981. By the end of November, there was intense debate on the budget in Congress because the estimated deficits were much higher than analysts expected. High interest rates and a deepening recession were blamed. Treasury officials warned that revenue sharing would be very sparse in fiscal 1983, especially for cities. An outlook column in the recent issue of U.S. News and World Report predicted more struggles over budget cuts, taxes, and defense spending in 1982. Social programs and entitlements are scheduled for further cuts. The President wants to increase defense spending. However, a deepening recession and Congressional elections could hold down the amount of budget cutting.

It looks as if the ax on federal employment in Delaware is not likely to hit until next year. Therefore, estimated employment will remain at 5,500 in this category.

Government - State & Local Level - By the beginning of October, an estimated 800 CETA employees in Delaware were out of jobs. Half of these employees worked in New Castle County. The Division of Social Services lost about 100 employees.

By the start of November, the Governor and Division of Social Services officials were considering combining job training programs for the poor in one department in order to achieve more flexibility. These programs are now jointly administered by the Division of Social Services and the Department of Labor.

Two new prisons are scheduled to open next year - a new maximum security division in Smyrna in January and Gander Hill in Wilmington at the end of 1982.

As of September, 1981, state public school enrollment was 95,072 or 4,331 fewer students than in 1980. This 4.4% reduction translates into a loss of money for 186 teachers.

Downstate districts, as well as the New Castle County districts, are losing pupils. However, the article did not compare the rates of loss of New Castle County and downstate.

Because of declining public school enrollment and federal budget cutbacks, state and local government employment is projected to decline to 38,700 for fiscal 1982.

ESTIMATE OF NEED FOR MANPOWER SERVICES

As of September 30, 1980, 51,700 persons have applied at one time or another with the Employment Services in Delaware during the previous twelve months. About 60 percent were active in New Castle County, 21 percent in Kent County, and 19 percent in Sussex County (See Table 6, p 34).

About 20 percent of the applicants for employment services were under 19 years old; 25 percent were between 20 and 24 years old; 40 percent between 25 and 44 years old; 13 percent between 45 and 64 years old; and one percent were 65 and older (See Table 6, p 34).

Slightly over half the applicants were male. By race, the breakdown was as follows: 56 percent white, 38 percent black, 3 percent Hispanic; and 3 percent "other".

Approximately 42 percent of the applicants graduated from high school. About 36 percent had completed the eighth grade, but had not graduated from high school. Only 4 percent had a seventh grade education or less.

About a quarter of the applicants were U.I. claimants. Nearly 30 percent were considered economically disadvantaged. About 17 percent were welfare clients and 16 percent were participants in the Work Incentive Program (WIN). Approximately 90 percent of the applicants were not working and did not have any job attachment.

Table 7, p 35, shows the estimates for Fiscal Year 1982. Because of the negative economic developments during 1981, the estimated number of applicants to be served was raised. The percentage of applicants by

age, etc. was based on 1980 percentages.

The negative economic developments referred to above are as follows:

1. The layoff of approximately 300 Delaware CETA workers,

2. About 400 public school teachers and 900 auxilary school personnel layoffs,

3. 300 Chrysler assembly workers' layoffs for an indefinite period of time,

4. A housing recession, and

5. Further threatened federal monies reductions, especially in education and urban renewal.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED IN DELAWARE

Of the 51,700 Employment Service applicants who were active during Fiscal Year 1980, 14,600 or 28 percent were considered economically disadvantaged. Nearly two-thirds of the economically disadvantaged applicants were female. About 30 percent of them were under 20 years old and nearly 20 percent were between 20 and 24 years old. By race or ethnic group, 52 percent were black, 37 percent were white, 5 percent were Spanish and 6 percent were from other races. About 60 percent of the disadvantaged applicants were on welfare and 50 percent were participants in the Work Incentive Program (WIN).

BARRIERS TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE DISADVANTAGED

Unemployment of teenagers - both black and white - has reached nearly record levels. Poor work attitudes seem to be a major factor for both races. Some examples follow:

In Detroit, Burger King and Kentucky Fried Chicken outlets reported nearly 100 percent turnover every 90 days.

One employment service counselor said, "A lot of parents don't want to be bothered with teaching the kid the work ethic. They would rather hand over $100 a month."

Many teens shun low level jobs because they feel they won't get a promotion if they take these jobs.

A Charleston, West Virginia teenager refused to take a cafeteria job serving food because she was afraid her friends would see her and make fun of her.

Another reason many jobs go begging is that they are in suburban areas and inner city youth have a hard time finding transportation to these jobs.

County Subdivisions/Census County Divisions and Places

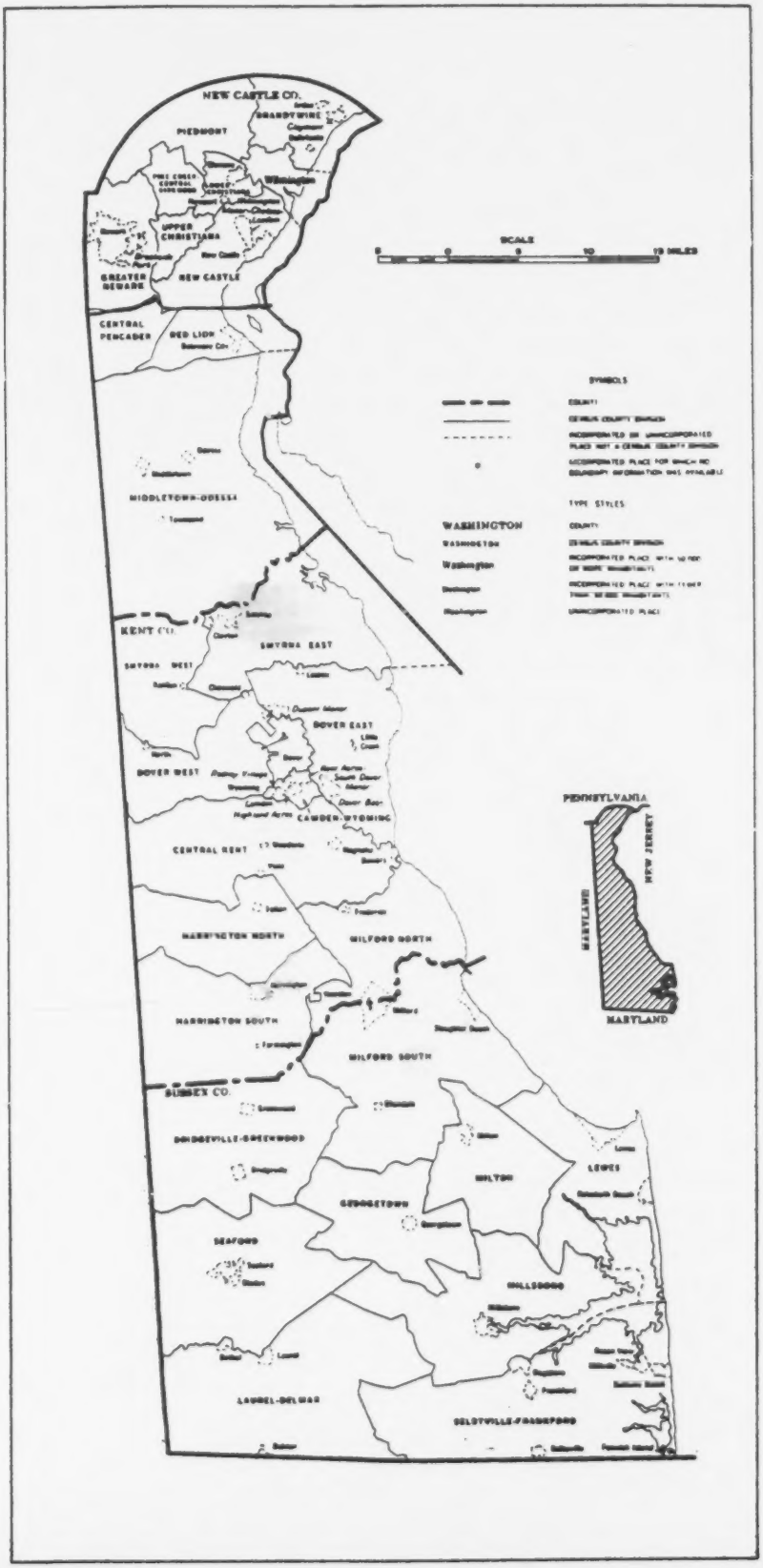


TABLE 1 - DELAWARE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT AVERAGES*
(Cal. 1975-1980, Fiscal 1981, Estimated Fiscal 1982)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Fiscal '81	FY 1982**
Civilian Labor Force	254.8	259.0	270.0	273.0	275.0	280.0	282.7	279.2
Employment	229.7	236.0	247.0	252.0	253.0	258.0	260.1	257.0
Unemployment	25.1	23.0	23.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.6	22.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.8	8.9	8.5	7.7	8.0	7.7	8.0	8.0

*Annual Average.

**Lawrence Berkeley Projections for Fiscal Year 1982.

TABLE 2 - DELAWARE EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK, BY INDUSTRY GROUP*
(Cal. 1975-1980, Fiscal 1981, Estimated Fiscal 1982)
(In Thousands)

Industry Division Group	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Fiscal '81	FY '82
Total Nonagricultural Employment By Place of Work	226.6	236.7	238.8	248.1	257.0	258.4	258.5	260.8
Manufacturing	66.7	68.2	67.6	69.3	70.6	71.0	71.9	72.3
Durable Goods	16.5	17.6	18.2	19.6	20.2	20.0	20.8	20.8
Primary Metals	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
Fabricated Metals	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Machinery & Transportation Equip.	9.1	10.5	10.5	11.4	11.5	10.9	11.5	11.3
Other Durables	3.2	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.3
Nondurable Goods	50.2	50.6	49.4	49.7	50.4	51.0	51.1	51.5
Food & Kindred Products	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6
Textile Mill Products	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Apparel	3.3	3.1	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Printing & Publishing	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	31.4	30.3	29.9	30.2	31.0	31.9	32.0	32.3
Rubber & Plastics	2.4	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9
Other Nondurables	2.9	3.6	4.6	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Nonmanufacturing	159.9	168.6	171.3	178.9	186.4	187.4	186.6	188.5
Contract Construction	15.1	14.5	14.3	15.0	15.6	14.6	13.9	15.0
Transp., Commun., & Public Util.	11.5	11.9	12.1	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	46.4	52.3	53.1	54.7	56.5	56.0	55.9	56.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11.5	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.8	11.9	12.0	13.0
Services & Mining	37.2	38.3	39.6	42.6	45.8	47.6	48.1	48.1
Government - Federal	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.5
- State & Local	32.5	35.0	35.9	37.2	39.0	39.3	39.0	38.7
Agriculture	6.9	6.5	5.7	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6
Self Employment, Domestic Service & Unpaid Family Workers	18.3	18.6	19.0	19.5	20.2	19.9	20.6	20.3

*Annual Average

TABLE 3A

ESTIMATED POPULATION TRENDS IN DELAWARE & CETA PRIME SPONSOR AREAS
(Rounded to Nearest 100)

1970-1982 By Sex & Race	1970	1982	Change #	Change %
Delaware	548,100	597,900	49,800	9.1
White Male	228,000	239,700	11,700	5.1
Nonwhite Male	39,400	46,600	7,200	18.3
White Female	238,500	259,800	21,300	8.9
Nonwhite Female	42,300	51,900	9,600	22.7
Wilmington	80,400	72,900	- 7,500	- 9.3
White Male	20,400	16,600	- 3,800	-18.6
Nonwhite Male	16,600	16,700	100	0.6
White Female	24,500	21,100	- 3,400	-13.9
Nonwhite Female	18,900	18,600	- 300	- 1.6
Delaware Manpower Consortium	467,700	525,000	57,300	12.3
White Male	207,600	223,100	15,500	7.5
Nonwhite Male	22,800	29,900	7,100	31.1
White Female	214,000	238,700	24,700	11.5
Nonwhite Female	23,400	33,300	9,900	42.3
Kent and Sussex Counties	162,200	198,000	35,800	22.1
White Male	65,000	72,900	7,900	12.2
Nonwhite Male	15,200	21,300	6,100	40.1
White Female	66,200	79,600	13,400	20.2
Nonwhite Female	15,800	24,200	8,400	53.2

TABLE 3B

ESTIMATED POPULATION TRENDS IN DELAWARE & CETA PRIME SPONSOR AREAS
(Rounded to Nearest 100)

1970-1982 By Age	1970	1982	Change #	Change %
Delaware	548,100	597,900	49,800	9.1
Under 16	176,400	150,200	-26,200	-14.9
16 - 24	84,100	107,100	23,000	27.3
25 - 44	136,000	159,200	23,200	17.1
45 - 64	107,800	123,200	15,400	14.3
65 & Over	43,800	58,200	14,400	32.9
Wilmington	80,400	72,900	- 7,500	- 9.3
Under 16	23,100	18,800	- 4,300	-18.6
16 - 24	11,000	11,700	700	6.4
25 - 44	15,900	14,700	- 1,200	- 7.5
45 - 64	19,100	15,700	- 3,400	-17.8
65 & Over	11,300	12,100	800	7.1
Delaware Manpower Consortium	467,700	525,000	57,300	12.3
Under 16	153,300	131,500	-21,800	-14.2
16 - 24	73,100	95,400	22,300	30.5
25 - 44	120,100	144,500	24,400	20.3
45 - 64	88,700	107,500	18,800	21.2
65 & Over	32,500	46,100	13,600	41.8
Kent and Sussex Counties	162,200	198,000	35,800	22.1
Under 16	52,600	49,800	- 2,800	- 5.3
16 - 24	25,400	36,200	10,800	42.5
25 - 44	39,200	54,700	15,500	39.5
45 - 64	30,200	35,800	5,600	18.5
65 & Over	14,900	21,400	6,500	43.6

TABLE 4A

ESTIMATED LABOR FORCE TRENDS IN DELAWARE & CETA PRIME SPONSOR AREAS
(Rounded to Nearest 100)

1970-1982 By Sex & Race	1970	1982	Change #	Change %
Delaware	218,700	279,200	60,500	27.7
White Male	119,400	131,000	11,600	9.7
Nonwhite Male	16,200	21,000	4,800	29.6
White Female	69,400	106,200	36,800	53.0
Nonwhite Female	13,700	21,000	7,300	53.3
City of Wilmington	33,000	34,000	1,000	3.0
White Male	11,500	8,800	- 2,700	-23.5
Nonwhite Male	7,000	8,200	1,200	17.1
White Female	8,400	8,700	300	3.6
Nonwhite Female	6,100	8,300	2,200	36.1
Delaware Manpower Consortium	185,700	245,200	59,500	32.0
White Male	107,900	122,200	14,300	13.3
Nonwhite Male	9,200	12,800	3,600	39.1
White Female	60,900	97,500	36,600	60.1
Nonwhite Female	7,600	12,700	5,100	67.1
Kent and Sussex Counties	61,500	91,200	29,700	48.3
White Male	30,700	39,200	8,500	27.7
Nonwhite Male	5,900	8,800	2,900	49.2
White Female	19,700	34,500	14,800	75.1
Nonwhite Female	5,100	8,700	3,600	70.6

TABLE 4B

ESTIMATED LABOR FORCE TRENDS IN DELAWARE & CETA PRIME SPONSOR AREAS
(Rounded to Nearest 100)

1970-1982 By Age	1970	1982	Change #	Change %
Delaware	218,700	279,200	60,500	27.7
16-19 Years	15,000	27,500	12,500	83.3
20-24	27,600	42,900	15,300	55.4
25-44	94.400	123,700	29,300	31.0
45-64	74,400	77,400	3,000	4.0
65 & Over	7,200	7,800	600	8.3
City of Wilmington	33,000	34,000	1,000	3.0
16-19 Years	2,300	3,700	1,400	60.9
20-24	3,900	4,700	800	20.5
25-44	11,700	12,500	800	6.8
45-64	13,100	11,200	- 1,900	-14.5
65 & Over	2,000	1,900	- 100	- 5.0
Delaware Manpower Consortium	185,700	245,200	59,500	32.0
16-19 Years	12,700	23,800	11,100	87.4
20-24	23,700	38,200	14,500	61.2
25-44	82,700	111,100	28,400	34.3
45-64	61,300	66,300	5,000	8.2
65 & Over	5,200	5,800	600	11.5
Kent and Sussex Counties	68,000	91,200	23,200	34.1
16-19 Years	4,600	8,700	4,100	89.1
20-24	10,400	14,700	4,300	41.3
25-44	29,300	43,200	13,900	47.4
45-64	21,300	21,800	500	2.3
65 & Over	2,500	2,800	300	12.0

TABLE 5A

ESTIMATED UNEMPLOYMENT* INFORMATION FOR
DELAWARE & CETA PRIME SPONSOR AREAS FISCAL YEAR 1982

(Rounded to Nearest 100)

By Sex and Race	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
Delaware	279,200	22,200	8.0
White Male	131,000	5,500	4.2
Nonwhite Male	21,000	3,500	16.7
White Female	106,200	9,000	8.5
Nonwhite Female	21,000	4,200	20.0
Wilmington	34,000	4,000	11.8
White Male	8,800	600	6.8
Nonwhite Male	8,200	1,400	17.1
White Female	8,700	500	5.7
Nonwhite Female	8,300	1,400	16.9
Delaware Manpower Consortium	245,200	18,200	7.4
White Male	122,200	4,900	4.0
Nonwhite Male	12,800	2,100	16.4
White Female	97,500	8,500	8.7
Nonwhite Female	12,700	2,800	22.0
Kent and Sussex Counties	91,200	7,200	7.9
White Male	39,200	1,200	3.1
Nonwhite Male	8,800	1,500	17.0
White Female	34,500	2,200	6.4
Nonwhite Female	8,700	2,300	26.4

*Medium Unemployment Projections

TABLE 5B

ESTIMATED UNEMPLOYMENT INFORMATION FOR
DELAWARE & CETA PRIME SPONSOR AREAS FISCAL YEAR 1982

(Rounded to Nearest 100)

By Age	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
Delaware	279,200	22,200	8.0
16-19 Years	27,500	7,000	25.5
20-24	42,900	5,300	12.4
25-44	123,700	6,600	5.3
45-64	77,400	2,700	3.5
65 & Over	7,800	500	6.4
Wilmington	34,000	4,000	11.8
16-19 Years	3,700	1,400	37.8
20-24	4,700	1,000	21.3
25-44	12,500	1,100	8.8
45-64	11,200	500	4.5
65 & Over	1,900	100	5.3
Delaware Manpower Consortium	245,200	18,200	7.4
16-19 Years	23,800	5,700	23.9
20-24	38,200	4,400	11.5
25-44	111,100	5,600	5.0
45-64	66,300	2,200	3.3
65 & Over	5,800	400	6.7
Kent and Sussex Counties	91,200	7,200	7.9
16-19 Years	8,700	2,100	24.1
20-24	14,700	1,700	11.6
25-44	43,200	2,400	5.6
45-64	21,800	1,000	4.6
65 & Over	2,800	100	3.6

*Medium Unemployment Projections

TABLE 6 - EMPLOYMENT SERVICE APPLICANTS ACTIVE ANY TIME FISCAL YEAR 1980

Characteristics of Applicants	State of Delaware	SMSA = All NCC	Kent County (0001)	Sussex County (0002)	Columns (2 + 3 + 4)
Total	51,741	30,894	11,321	8,006	50,221
15-19 Years	9,760	5,925	2,010	1,757	9,692
20-24	13,366	7,864	5,312	2,083	15,259
25-44	21,829	13,245	4,608	2,952	20,805
45-64	6,522	3,731	1,335	1,139	6,205
65+	294	129	66	75	270
Male	27,001	16,266	6,076	4,387	26,729
Female	24,740	14,628	5,245	3,619	23,492
0-7 Grade	2,204	988	569	535	2,092
8-11	18,736	11,294	3,697	2,969	17,960
12	21,619	12,909	4,907	3,254	21,070
Over 12	9,182	5,703	2,148	1,248	9,099
White	29,005	16,354	6,682	4,979	28,015
Black	19,538	12,243	4,192	2,604	19,039
Spanish	1,669	1,070	337	246	1,653
Other	1,529	1,227	110	177	1,514
U.I. Claimants	13,441	7,202	3,141	2,130	12,473
Veteran	7,841	4,742	2,001	1,071	7,814
Recently Separated	2,597	1,355	947	310	2,612
Disabled	562	296	146	116	558
Vietnam	3,415	1,980	1,076	377	3,433
Handicapped	2,177	1,277	421	461	2,159
Physical	1,949	1,132	368	432	1,932
Mental	228	145	53	29	227
Economically Disadvantaged	14,594	9,810	2,494	1,388	13,692
Welfare Clients	8,616	5,980	1,037	548	7,565
WIN Participants	7,293	5,235	666	314	6,215
Seasonal Farm Workers	1,049	74	700	283	1,057
Employed Full Time	1,797	831	520	354	1,705
Employed Part Time	1,490	906	316	218	1,440
Not Working	48,454	29,157	10,485	7,434	47,076
With Job Attachment	1,115	552	519	56	1,127
Without Job Attachment	47,339	28,605	9,966	7,378	45,949

TABLE 7 - ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT SERVICE APPLICANTS ACTIVE ANY TIME FISCAL YEAR 1982

Characteristics of Applicants	State of Delaware	SMSA = All NCC	Kent County (0001)	Sussex County (0002)	Columns (2 + 3 + 4)
Table[1/]	55,000	32,400	12,500	9,900	54,800
15-19 Years	10,540	6,160	2,250	2,180	10,590
20-24	14,300	8,100	5,880	2,570	16,550
25-44	23,100	13,930	5,100	3,660	22,690
45-64	7,150	3,900	1,500	1,390	6,790
65+	550	150	130	100	380
Male	28,600	17,180	6,750	5,450	29,380
Female	26,400	15,230	5,750	4,460	25,440
0-7 Grade	2,200	980	650	690	2,320
8-11	19,800	11,990	4,130	3,660	19,780
12	23,100	13,610	5,380	4,060	23,050
Over 12	9,900	5,830	2,380	1,580	9,790
White	30,800	17,170	7,380	6,140	30,690
Black	20,900	12,960	4,630	3,270	20,860
Spanish	1,650	980	380	300	1,660
Other	1,650	1,300	130	200	1,630
U.I. Claimants	14,300	7,450	3,500	2,670	13,620
Veteran	8,250	4,900	2,250	1,290	8,440
Recently Separated	2,750	1,300	1,000	400	2,700
Disabled	550	320	130	100	550
Vietnam	3,850	1,940	1,250	500	3,690
Handicapped	2,200	1,300	500	590	2,390
Physical	1,950	1,250	380	560	2,190
Mental	250	50	50	30	130
Economically Disadvantaged	15,400	10,400	2,750	1,680	14,830
Welfare Clients	9,350	6,200	1,130	690	8,020
WIN Participants	7,700	5,500	750	400	6,650
Seasonal Farm Workers	1,100	80	750	400	1,230
Employed Full Time	1,650	980	630	400	2,010
Employed Part Time	1,650	980	380	300	1,660
Not Working	51,700	30,500	11,760	9,200	51,460
With Job Attachment	1,100	650	250	100	1,000
Without Job Attachment	50,600	29,900	11,510	9,100	50,510

[1/] Based on Total LMI Information for the Past Three Years and Current Economic Conditions.

[2/] Categorical Totals Based on September 30, 1980 ESARS Proportions.

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SUMMARY TABLE

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR THE UNITED STATES
BY RACE, SEX & AGE - 1980 ANNUAL AVERAGES
(Data in Thousands)

	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
White			
Male, 20 & Over	49,291	2,617	5.3
Female, 20 & Over	34,687	2,102	6.1
Both Sexes, 16-19	8,233	1,278	15.5
Black & Other Races			
Male, 20 & Over	5,987	686	11.5
Female, 20 & Over	5,549	617	11.1
Both Sexes, 16-19	1,009	361	35.8

Source: Employment and Earnings, February, 1981, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.